M()DH1

Thousands of people united with us last evening in celebrating the fifth anniversary of the opening of our store. In the MODEL you now find by far

The Largest Store, The Largest Stock, The Lowest Prices

Of any Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hat House in the State of Indiana.

Every one invited to call and look through our stock,

Will offer during Fair Week unusually attractive prices on leading staple Brown, Bleached and Colored Cottons, Dress Goods, Woolens, Notions, Etc.

The largest and most important display ever attempted in this State. Complete lines in all departments.

50 cases Robe Prints at 1c less than prevailing prices. 100 cases new, desirable styles Dress Prints at a material reduction.

25 cases 30-inch Shirting Checks at very interesting prices. 25 cases Three-quarter-wool Dress Goods at 15 per cent. less than prevailing quotation.

Cotton Warp, Wool and Silk Warp Henriettas, black and colors, from 20e to \$1.25.

50 and 54-inch Sackings, Habit Cloths, "F. & H." Broadcloths, Tricots, Silk Plushes, Moire Satin, Silk Trimmings, Fur Trimmings and Sectional Braid Trimmings.

The unrivaled Columbus Swansdown Canton Flannels, browns, bleaches and dyed colors.

Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats and Rushes. A second importation Table Linens received through the helpless and dying on the ground. The medicine Indianapolis Customs Office now open.

Full line "Waterloo" Shawls; our own importation Beaver Shawls, Muffs, Cardigan Jackets.

Underwear, Hosiery, Knit Woolens, Notions.

Imported "Zephyr Germantown," "Red Bear" Saxonys, "AA" German Knitting Worsteds, Cashmere "H" Yarns, Blankets, Jeans, Cassimeres.

We are Selling Agents in this city for: Seymour Woolen Mills, Seymour, Ind.—BLANKETS, FLANNELS, YARNS and SKIRTINGS.

South Bend Woolen Mills, South Bend, Ind. - CASSIMERES, FLANNELS. Clear Lake Woolen Mills, LaPorte, Ind. -FLANNELS. Springfield Woolen Mills, Springfield, Ill.—CASSIMERES. Evansville Woolen Mills, Evansville, Ind.-JEANS.

Louisville, Ky., Woolen Mills-JEANS.

Lowest Prices Always a Certainty.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

97 and 99 South Meridian Street.

26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 E. Georgia St. (Annexed.(

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

C. E. KREGELO

125 North Delaware St. NO CHARGE for CHAPEL for services. Only Free Ambulance. Telephone 564.

INDIANA PAPER CO. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER. AL LIL. 21 TO 25 EAST MARYLAND ST., INDPLS. The Paper upon which THE JOURNAL is printed is made by this company.

UR assortment of TABLE AND POCKET }
CUTLERY is complete. Call and see our } 64 E. Washington St. new patterns.

Subscribe for the Weekly Indiana State Journal.

WHEN INDICATIONS. TUESDAY-Light rain; slightly warmer.

Fair week is always a great one, for then come from all over this great State her sons and daughters to see and be seen.

THE GREAT SIGHT

No sight is more worth seeing than THE GREAT WHEN CLOTHING STORE.

See its show windows. Come inside and see its various depart-

ments. See its elevated railway which carries bundles from all parts of the store to the wrapping counter and brings them back ready

for you. See its new Fall Hats. See its new fall and winter Suits and Coats

and Underwear. See its prices, always lower then anybody

See its goods, always guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

TRAVELERS' INDEX. KANKAKEE

WELL, IT'S PARTLY OVER. At this writing 2.790 people have taken advantage 10—6:26 this (Saturday) evening—pulls out 3,000 or more people will have gone over the Kankakee line to Cincinnati. We know now that 2,500 are there in safety, and if careful train service, good rolling stock and competent employes are a guarantee of safety, it is certain that when the ADDITIONAL TRAINS ON WHICH \$1 TICKETS

ARE GOOD,
Sunday, 16th, 3:55 a. m., 7:45 s. m., 3:45 p. m.;
Monday, 17th, 3:55 a. m., 10:53 a. m., 3:50 p. m.
and 6:26 p. m.—when these trains have gone, we
will surely have sold

We are more concerned now in the safety and com-fort of this vast crowd than in selling tickets. Han-dled in crowded trains, it is not an easy, but a very difficult, matter to give them safety and comfort, only accomplished by the thorough system and capable, careful management on the Big 4.

We thank our friends for their liberal patronage.

It was so great that we could not give them the comfort we should have liked to have given them; but we

did the best we could, and will do all in our power to make all comfortable who come to us. THE EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION At Greensburg, Ind., Sept. 18. A special train will leave 7.30 a. m., the 18th. Fare for the round trip

CINCINNATI DIVISION. Depart..... 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm Arrive........ 10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm cincinnati division—sunday trains.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

AN INDIAN ATROCITY.

A Young Squaw Burned to Death by Mojave Indians on Charge of Witchcraft.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17 .- The story comes from good authority, at Los Angeles, of the burning of a young squaw by Mejave Indians beeause she was accused of practicing witchcraft. The scene of the torture was near the Colorado river, in the eastern end of San Bernardino county. For the past two mouths a strange disease has attacked members of the tribe. Its spread at last became so alarming that the members of the tribes became panic-stricken, and slaughtered their dogs and burros as a sacrifice to appease the anger of the great father.
This proving of no avail, a council was had, at
which every buck in the tribe was present.
The medicine men sat around a buge pot, which
was filled with herbs, while the bucks were squatted in a semi-circle some distance away. The medicine men watched the steaming of the herbs until the mass had been boiled down to a teacup full of liquid. Then a male pigeon and his mate were taken from a basket and held by the medicine man while the liquid from the herbs was poured down their throats. The male bird, when released, flew away. The female bird fluttered a few yards and then fell men now seemed crazed with excitement. They leaped to their feet and danced, while the bucks sat in sullen silence. While the medicine men were in the midst of their orgie they declared that there was a witch in the tribe. The female bird had died, while the male bird had flown away in the night. This test determined the sex of the witch. When the bucks heard the words of the medicine men they became wild with rage. Each brave suspected the other of harboring the witch in his tepee, or cabin. But a final test was to be made. With yells and imprecations the frenzied reds drove their women to the place where the council had been held and where the white pigeon still lay among the herbs and grasses. The squaws were driven in single file with the medicine men watching with nervous excitement on the face of each as she passed the bird. Finally a young squaw, the daughter of Cresco, a sub-chief, stepped out of the ranks and was about to pick up the bird, when the medicine men, with loud yells, seized the girl and pintoned her arms. The unfortu-nate squaw pleaded piteously for her life, which she seemed to foresee was in peril, but her cries were of no avail, her own relatives assisting in dragging her to the council place. The death of the female pigeon was conclusive evidence that a squaw was the witch. The first squaw to touch the bird was the fatal test of guilt. The poor girl, who was but eighteen years old was stripped of her clothes, tied to a stake, and a slow fire built under her. For two hours she lingered in awful agony, and while her death screams filled the air, the braves danced about the fire and the medicine men uttered incantations. When morning came nothing but the whitened bones of the girl and the embers of the fire remained about the stake. The disease from which so many of the Mojaye braves died is believed to be malignant typhoid fever. The details of the strange story were brought to Los Angeles by ranchers who had been attracted to the camp of the Indians by the noises which attended the terrible death of the girl.

Horribie Kerosene Accident. San Antonia, Tex., Sept. 17.—News of a horrible accident at Devine station, twenty-five miles south of here, has just reached this city. Saturday afternoon, Callie, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Byrd Smith, was sent by her mother to start a fire in the cooking-stove. The girl poured oil over the coals of fire, and the kerosene can exploded, scattering the burning oil over the girl and her two sisters, Delia and Dosia, and her baby brother, all of whom were standing around the stove watching her. The mother, hearing the screams of the children, ran into the kitchen and found her four children in flames. In her frantic efforts to save her children she was terribly burned about her arms and face. The children all died of their injuries in a few hours. Their father was away from home at the time of the accident.

Attempted Murder and Suicide. CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Henry Thieme attempted to murder his divorced wife and step-daughter, this afternoon, in their home, at No. 24 Moffatt street, on the western outskirts of the city, and then shot himself, dying instantly. The stepdaughter is not hurt, but the wife received a bullet wound in the right temple. The wife had remarried, after her divorce from Thieme. Her new husband's name is Walter. Jealousy of him on the part of Thieme is supposed to be the cause of the tragedy.

Switchmen Demand Higher Wages. ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 17 .- At 12 o'clock the switchmen in the central yard went on strike. They want \$2.25 and \$2.50 per day. The strikers "killed" two engines, and Superintendent Allen had six of the strikers arrested. THE PARNELL COMMISSION

Opening Session of the Extrajudicial Tribunal Selected by Parliament.

The Three Judges Begin Their Difficult and Delicate Work, and Promise a Full and Strictly Impartial Investigation.

The Parnellites Have Reason To Be Satisfied with Yesterday's Proceedings.

Details of the Recent Cyclone That Spread Devastation Throughout Cuba-The Loss of Life Likely to Reach Twelve Hundred.

THE PARLIAMENTARY TRIBUNAL. Opening Session of What Promises to Be-

come a Famous Case in History. London, Sept. 17.—The commission appointed by Parliament to examine into the charges made by the Times against Mr. Parnell and other Irish members of the House of Commons, opened its first session at 11 o'clock this morning, in the Probate Court. Owing to the limited size of the court-room, it was impossible to admit more than a select few of the public. Representatives of the press occupied the bulk of the space, 200 reporters, representing provincial, London and American newspapers, baving obtained tickers of admission. Judges Hannen, Smith and Day, who compose the commission, entered the courtroom at 11 o'clock. Sir Charles S. Russell and Herbert Henry Asquith (Liberal) member Parliament for the East division of Fife, appeared for the Parneffites, and Mr. Ruegg watched the case for Mr. O'Donnell. Judge Hannen said the circumstances under which the commission met were novel. stated briefly the scope and nature of the principles on which the commission proposed to conduct the inquiry. The commission, he said, was directed to inquire into and report upon charges made against certain members of the House of Commons and other persons in connection with the O'Donnell-Times action. The commission held that the inquiry should be restricted to the charges that were made the cause of that action. Parliament also gave them, in addition to their special powers, all the powers vested in judges of the high courts of justice. They propose, in the first instance, to make the inquiry as though it were an issue between Mr. O'Donnell and the Times, reserving to themselves the power to call anybody who might be able to throw light on the issues there involved. The inquiry would be carried on in accordance with the rules of the ordinary courts. Before proceeding, Judge Hannen asked Sir Charles Russell, for whom he appeared. Sir Charles replied that he represented eighty-four Irish members of Parliament, Mr. Graham said he was retained with Attorney-general Webster for the Times. Application was made for permission for the repre-sentation of Scotland Yard by counsel. Judge

tion if it were found that the inquiry involved Sir Charles Russell demanded that he be allowed to inspect the letters and photographs bearing on the case, and that the commission issue an order for the discovery of the documents upon the authority of which some of the United States, and that an order be issued reeasing Mr. Dillon from jail, so he could give testimony before the commission. He wanted specially to see the Egan-Harris letter, which, he claimed, was a forgery.

Hannen said he would decide upon the applica-

Counsel for the Times agreed to produce certain letters, but objected to the commission issuing an order for the discovery of the documents.

Mr. Parnell entered the court-room while the discussion concerning the production of the Sir Charles Russell said he did not confine his application to two letters. He wanted to inspect all the letters and documents referred to in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime." Judge Hannen stated that he had not read them, and said that counsel must inform the court what were necessary, so as to guide them.

Sir Charles stated to the court that one of the many charges published in the Times was that certain Parnellite members of the House of Commone were connected with an illegal association, and were sharers in the crime of murder. One alleged proof of this charge was a let-ter in which Mr. Parnell approved of a fundmeaning an assassination fund. Judge Hannen said he understood that the Times would produce all the letters and docu-

ments affecting Mr. Parnell and the others against whom it brought charges. If the parties could not agree as to the production of the pa-pers, the commission would deal with the disputed points in chambers afterwards.

Mr. Graham then opened the case for the Times. After a review of the history of the "Parnellism and Crime" articles, he said it was now asked that the Times should state whence it had derived its in-

formation, but if it divulged its sources of in-formation the object of the commission might be defeated, and its inquisitorial character lost. Sir Charles Russell here insisted that the case should not proceed until the commission decided the question as to the production of all the documents in possession of the Times.

The judges adjourned to chambers to consider the question. In a short time the com-

mission returned to the court-room, and Judge Hannen asked, assuming that the commission thought they had jurisdiction to order the discovery of the documents, what restrictions Sir Charles Russell would claim. Sir Charles stated that he wanted to know, in plain language, if the Times charged Mr. Par-nell or his associates with complicity in the

Phonix Park murder. Mr. Graham replied that the Times would produce evidence to substantiate all the charges it had made in its articles on "Parnellism and

The commission again retired to deliberate.
Upon resuming the sitting, Judge Hannen said that the commission, having considered the question as to whether it was empowered to order the discovery of the documents, it was of the opinion that it had the power to direct such discovery. The commission would take upon itself the right to consider what documents it would be right for Sir Charles Russell's clients to inspect. The court thought that the details against the persons the Times accused ought to be given. The court had determined to enter thoroughly into the inquiry and follow it out to

Sir Charles Russell made application for the release of Mr. Dillon on bail, in order that he might appear before the commission.

Mr. Graham, for the Times, made no objection to granting of the application. He said that two persons now in penal servitude for connectige with the Phoenix Park murders would also have to be brought before the commission. It would be desirable, also, to obtain the evidence of certain persons in the United States.

Judge Hannen said that the application re-Patrick Egan, was premature. In regard to Mr. Dillon, the court would order his attendance when the inquiry proceeded, on condition that he abstained from taking part in public matters and entered into a recognizance in the sum of

After an order had been made for an inspection of the bankers' books containing the account of the National League, the commission adjourned until Oct. 22.

Both sides profess to be satisfied with the pre-liminary tussle before the commission. The Parnellites are able to claim an important success in enforcing the production of the Times letters, including those of Parnell and Egan and one written by Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary. Sir Charles Russell demands the production of all other letters connected with the This wide demand has been met by arranging for the inspection of only those letters that may be specified by the Parnellites' counsel. The Parnellites again scored by getting the court to instruct the Times to formulate the definite charges it is prepared to prove, as well as alle-gations falling short of definite charges. The decision relating to the discovery of documents, combined with the court's expression of its de-termination to make a thorough inquiry into ful cohabitation.

the whole matter, tends in favor of the Times. The first result of the decision was Mr. Graham's getting power of access to the bank-books of the League, involving the right to inspect the accounts and minutes of both the Land and National Leagues. The court's declaration that the widest scope will be given to the inquiry opens up an interminable vista of contention. The question of the appointment of a commission to examine Egan and others in America was only touched upon; it will be raised definite-ly when the commission resumes. Probably the suggestion of Mr. Graham that Egan come to London will be approved. Sir Charles Russell stated that Mr. Parnell deemed Egan's evidence absolutely necessary, and in this view the Times concurs. As soon as the commission re-sumes both sides will apply to the court to grant a certificate of indemnity to Egan and other Irish-Americans under ban, in order that they may be heard as witnesses.

SUBSCRIBUR

Mr. Parnell appeared to be in fine health.

His face was sunbrowned, and he seemed bright
and alert. Mesers. Arthur O'Connor, T. P.

O'Connor, Gill, Quinn, Fox and Picton, members of Parliament, were present during the proceedings. In view of the limited space allowed the public, Mr. Graham's suggestion that a larger court-room be secured when the commission met again, was replied to by Justice Hannen that the press was the best representative

The Daily News is jubilant over the Parnellites' prospects, and praises the policy of limiting the action of the commission.

THE RECENT CYCLONE.

Enormous Losses of Life and Property on the Island of Cuba. New York, Sept. 17 .- A letter to the Sun from Havana, under date of Sept. 8, gives the following particulars of the recent cyclone which

swept over Cuba: "The most terrific and destructive storm that has visited the island of Cuba within the memory of her oldest inhabitants passed through this city on Sept. 4 and swept onward in its wild course, causing general consternation and ruin. The losses foot up millions, and the number of dead is variously estimated at from 500 to 1,200. The cyclone entered the island by way of Sagua, and taking a westerly direction, with a slight northerly inclination, its center it raged with desperate fury and wreaked fearful havoc on life and property throughout the island. It demolished the principal buildings of the large cities and wiped out whole towns situated near the seaboard. The water flooded large districts of fertile land richly planted with sugar, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, destroying the valuable machinery of the plantations and irretrievably ruining the crops. Going out to sea the storm imparted its fury to the ocean, which rose to a great height and inundated the water fronts, breaking down the wharves and occasioning great losses to shipping and commerce. The water overcame all obstacles and made its way into the storage and manufacturing houses near the coast. Some buildings gave way under the great pressure, and in all cases their contents were seriously damaged. Gigantic waves swept the decks of the vessels in the harbors and crews were washed overboard. Anchor chains were snapped asunder as if they had been threads, and the vessels, like feathers, were carried hither and thither by the wind and hurled against the coast or dashed against one another. In some

instances crafts were carried half a mile into the cities, whole blocks of houses and trees being battered down as the vessels cut their passage through the streets. "Havana presents a novel sight. Its streets and public squares, piled high with the ruins of demolished buildings and debris of every description, give it the appearance of a bombarded city. The waters of Havana bay, being closely pent up within a small harbor, acquired a tre-mendous force, and destroyed everything with-in their reach. The northern part of Havana was converted into a river, and many streets were submerged. For some time people made use of scows in their attempt to reach their houses, but they were soon forced to desist, the violence of the storm rendering it impossible to keep up traffic of any kind. Many barges containing valuable cargoes, and a great number of sailing vessels of every description, lying in the harbor, were capsized. The wind played sad havos, also. The magnificent set of palm trees in the public squares and boulevards were blown down. Hardly a tree remains in the plazas de Tacon, de Armas, del Cristo and De La Infanta, er of the hun dreds that extended in a continuous line from La Punta to the Calzada del Monta. In the artillery-school the ceiling gave way and the doors were smashed in. The fences and grand-stand of the rival base-ball clubs were destroyed. The ceiling of the Louvre cafe and the Irijoa Theater fell, and those of the Cafe Dominica and Tacon Theater are liable to fall at any moment. Throughout the city many lives have been lost. Women and children have suffered most. The poor people, who, for the greater part, lived in the low lands near the bay, have lost everything. Reports of similar damage come from all parts of the island. The loss at Cardenas is piaced at \$1,000,000. The rich Vuelta Abajo tobacco crop has been ruined, and, it is said, \$2,000,000 cannot cover the losses. Not a single house is left standing at

Guana Jayo. Many vessels were lost and their crews drowned." GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Indications that Bismarck Is Preparing to Retire from Political Life. BERLIN, Sept. 17.-The Independence Belge flect the views of the German Conservatives, to the effect that Prince Bismarck will follow the example of Gen. Von Moltke and resign. The North German Gazette reprints the article, merely remarking that the views expressed are not the views of the Conservatives, but are; rather, those of the Liberals. It is supposed the intention of the North German Gazette is to prepare the public mind for a likely event. LONDON, Sept. 17 .- The Chroniele's Berlin

correspondent says that Prince Bismarck has asked Emperior William's permission to resign, but that it is unlikely that any change will be made at present.

Foreign Notes.

Carl Rechbauer, a prominent German Liberal

A Greek fleet has been ordered to the Ægean Sea to protect the sponge fisheries against the Advices from Paris state that fifty German suspects, suspected of being spies, have been expelled from France.

At the close of the fair at Wormnesch, Russia, a number of peasants pillaged several houses and stole 75,000 roubles from a bank. The Albert Reiss cotton printing factory, at

Leising, Austria, has failed. Liabilities, 2,000, 000 florins. All the Vienna backs are involved in the failure. The Chicago Dynamiters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 .- Judge Tuthill's courtroom was crowded this morning. The occasion was the calling of the cases against the alleged dynamite conspirators, John Bronek, Frank Capek, Rudolph Sevic and Frank Chleboun, who are charged with a plot to murder Judges Gary and Grinnell, Police Inspector Bonfield and others who were connected with the trial of August Spies and his comrades, which resulted in their execution. The attorney for Hronek, in whose house a box containing bombs and dynamite was found, presented an affidavit by his client, in which Hronek declares that he had nothing to do with the plot, and that the box was brought to his house by a man named Karalfat. He asked for postponement of the trial, in order that he might produce evidence to prove this fact. The attorney for Sevic also presented an affidavit from his client, who is a gun-maker and dealer in guns, powder, etc. He declares his innocence of the charge against him, and says that the dynamite found in his place was what was left of a twenty-five-pound package which he purchased of the Ætna Powder Company in the regular course of business and disposed of in a legitimate way. He gave the purposes for which the explosive was wanted in the various sales made by him. He also asked for a continuance, in order to procure testimony. The bail of Hronek, who is still in jail, was reduced from \$16,000 to \$7,000, and the hearing in the four cases postponed until the October term

"Incendiary" Negroes Shot to Pieces. OPELOUSAS, La., Sept. 17 .- Yesterday morning, at Ville Platte Prairie, a crowd of armed men visited the houses of two negroes, and after leading them a short distance away, riddled them with buck-shot, killing them both instantly. The killing is supposed to have been brought about by incendiary language recently used by these two negroes. The affair created intense excitement in the neighborhood where it

Apostle Cannon Surrenders.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 17.—George Q. Can-non surrendered himself in court to-day, and was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary and a fine of \$350 on two indictments of unlawTHE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA

Gen. Lucius Fairchild and the Tuneful Chaplain J. H. Lozier at Wabash.

The Former Delivers a Strong Speech, in Which Particular Attention Is Given President Cleveland and the Tariff Issue.

Three Thousand People Attend a Republican Rally in a Bourbon Stronghold,

And Supporters of Harrison, Morton and Protection Zealously Continue the Work of Preaching a True Political Faith.

FAIRCHILD AT WABASH.

An Aloquent Address, Supplemented by a Solo and Speech by Lozier. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Sept., 17 .- One of the largest and

most enthusiastic political meetings of the campaign, thus far, was that held to-night at South Wabash. The gathering was addressed by Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Chaplain J. H. Lozier. General Fairchild opened his address by stating that the people demanded the deposition of the Democratic party, because it gained ascendency through the perpetration of fraud. This is the overshadowing issue, and until a free election and a fair count were secured, no other question should be seriously discussed. The President was soundly scored for h is vetoes of pension bills and the hostility to the Union soldiers which have marked the official acts of Cleveland. Numerous cases of rejection of veterans' just claims which had come under his personal observation were cited in the arraignment of the executive. The speaker then entered into a general discussion of the tariff question. He dwelt upon the condition of American industries during the tariff-forrevenue administration of James Buchanan, when nearly all the articles on the shelves of country, stores which supplied the masses of the people with goods, were imported from Under the wise Republican laws the smoke of thousands of factories. years from 1860, blackened the heavens. Not only that, though there was a slight advance in the price of manufactured products for a few years after the adoption of tariff measures, the price steadily declined until they have now reached a point lower than at any time in the history of the country, while the wages of the protected workingmen have as steadily increased. Labor is the chief factor in the fabrication of every product, and it demands protection. In free-trade England, where the speaker had lived for five years, the wages were but one-half those paid Americans in corresponding branches of industries. General Fairchild draw a nicture of the condition of the laboring people of the black country of England, which he had made a study while United Stated consul at Liverpool, and he asked God to forgive him if he ever voted a ticket which would reduce the American work-ingman to the level of the English laborer. The General effectually disproved the Democratic argument that the removal of the tariff would stimulate the demand for American agricultural products and bring about an advance in prices, by producing statistics gathered by himself, showing that England was making

purchases of goods of this description from her own colonies whenever practicable The General's speech was loudly applanded, and at its conclusion Chaplain Lozier favored the audience with an inspiring solo. The Chaplain then made an excellent speech, his allusions to General Harrison being received with cheers.
The Republicans of Wabash county are in excellent condition for campaign work, and the usual majority may be depended upon in No-

THE SON OF HIS FATHER.

Mr. Bayard S. Gray Tells the People of the Far West Some Wholesome Truths.

Tacoma (W. T.) Sunday Times. Bayard S. Gray, of Portland, Ind., son of Governor Gray, of the Hoosier State, arrived at the Tacoma the first part of the week, and was intervieved by the Times on the political situation in the pivotal State. Mr. Gray is a brilliant young man of thirty, with a large stock of inherited political shrewdness and sense, and from his position, so near the Democratic campaign in Indiana has an added weight and eignificance. He was himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative to Congress in his district, and is chairman of his county Democratic central committee. He is, therefore, thoroughly posted in Heesier politics, and evidently takes a gloomy view of the

"There is no doubt," he said, "but that the Republicans have the decided advantage in my State. They have in Harrison a clean candidate of acknowledged ability, and, despite all this chafting about his coldness and aristocratic airs, he is a man whom everybody respects as a men of brains and ability. The Democrats have a natural plurality of 4,000 to 5,000 votes in Indiana, and this is no easy obstacle to overcome. It is State pride against this plurality. The question of lowering the tariff, I hold, will be popular among the farmers of my State. They have had a succession of bad crops, many of their farms are mortgaged, and they are not in the very best financial condition or in the best of humor regarding excessive taxation. But there is no disputing the fact that the Republicans are enthusiastic and thoroughly organized, much better organized, in fact, than their opponents. The Democratic national central committee has left the State to take care of itself, and everything is at sixes and sevens with us—there is practically no organization. The party at large evidently think the State is safe, and they are liable to a rude awakening. As the situation now is, it is like flipping coppers as to the result. I never saw such a splendid organization as the Republicans bave all over the State-their political machine was never in better working order, even in Morton's time. I predict that unless the Democrats pursue a very different policy from this time forward the question of holding the plurality will be a serious one. Mind, I don't concede a Republican victory, but I do say the Democrats will have to hustle from now on if they hope to get there. As people study Mr. Harrison more carefully, his character and capacities, their respect for him increases. He is

a man who bears the closest scrutiny."

Mr. Gray expressed himself as delighted with
Tacoma and believed that there is a big future
in store for the City of Destiny. He went down the Sound, returning Thursday evening, and left for home Friday. He may return to make

INDIANA IN GENERAL.

this his home.

A Life-Long Democrat Who Proposes to Vote and Work Against the Free Traders. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

JONESBORO, Sept. 17 .- Hon. T. L. Childs, of Marion, Ind., an Englishman and a life-long Democrat, addressed a Harrison and Morton meeting at Stewart's hall, at this place, on Saturday evening. The hall was well filled with enthusiastic Republicans and a few Democrats, brought there through curiosity. Mr. Childs made a very fine effort, considering the fact that it was his first Republican speech. The gentleman gave his audience very clearly to understand that he had taken Watterson at his word as to free trade, and "has gone else-where." He said his reason for leaving the Democratic party was the avowed principles promulgated the party. He has had enough experience in England with free trade to satisfy him that every American citizen, regard-less of his past political record, should at least for this campaign vote the Republican ticket. He began working on half time on the shoemaker's bench in England when sight of age. and at thirteen on time. He draw a striking